















THE  
AYIN AKBARY,  
OR THE  
INSTITUTES  
OF THE  
EMPEROR AKBAR.

Translated from the ORIGINAL PERSIAN.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM RICHARDSON, N<sup>o</sup> 76, FLEET-STREET;  
AND SOLD BY T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW; J. DODSLEY,  
PALLMALL; AND J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

M.DCC.LXXVII.

177





# INTRODUCTION.

**F**EW books have been written under such advantageous circumstances as the AYIN AKBARY. The Emperor Akbar was himself a man of curiosity and learning; and his Secretary Abul Fâzel, who had the immediate superintendence of this work, has universally been considered as an ornament of the age in which he lived.

A bare recital of the contents of this performance will be sufficient to shew its utility.

Besides a particular description of each province in the Moghol dominions, under the title of the History of the Subahs, it contains a full

A

account

account and list of the Emperor's army; the wages, salary, and duty of each particular servant or officer about him; an account of the attendants salaries, and daily expences allowed for the Haram; an account of the different sorts of weights, measures, and coins throughout the empire; the charges and method of refining gold and silver in the royal mint; and the several inscriptions, weight and value of the several coins: an account of all the herbs, fruits, flowers, and grains at the different seasons of the year: the ceremonies of marrying in the royal family, their feasting, &c. The Emperor's manner of holding a divan and receiving his people, and the honours they do him; and his method of employing his time. These, with a variety of other curious particulars, form the Two First Parts. The Third Part contains a full account of the Gentoo religion, their books, and the subjects of them, the several sects, and the points in which they

they differ ; with the particulars of their worship, purifications, eating, drinking, marrying, &c.

My attention was first turned to the *AYIN AKBARY* by the high encomiums which are bestowed upon it by the learned Mr. JONES in his Persian Grammar, and farther examination convinced me that his praises did not exceed the merits of the performance..

I have already made a very considerable progress in translating the Work, and I shall continue to employ every interval of leisure in the completion of it. — I am making a collection of Drawings of the most remarkable men, animals, cities, fruits, and flowers, as well as Representations of the principal ceremonies described in the *AYIN AKBARY*, in order to illustrate it as much as possible.

The

The following Sheets are intended as a Specimen of the manner in which I propose to make my explanatory Notes upon the Work, from the accounts of other Writers, joined to what may come within the compass of my particular knowledge and observation.

Calcutta,  
January 21st, 1776.

FRANCIS GLADWIN.

A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E  
TWELVE SUBAHS OR VICE-ROYALTIES  
O F  
H I N D O S T A N.

**I**N the fortieth year of the reign of Sultan Akbar his dominions consisted of one hundred and five <sup>1</sup> Sircars, sub-divided into two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven <sup>2</sup> Kufsahs : the revenue of which he settled for ten years at the annual rent of three <sup>3</sup> Arribs sixty-two Crores

---

<sup>1</sup> Provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Townships.

<sup>3</sup> One hundred thousand make one Lack, one hundred Lacks one Crore, one hundred Crores one Arrib. A Dâm is the fortieth part of a Rupec.

ninety-eight Lacks fifty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six Dâms, or Sicca Rupees 9,0,7,42,878 1 10 4.

The kingdom was then parcelled into twelve grand divisions; and each was committed to the government of a Subahdar or Viceroy; upon which occasion the Sovereign of the world distributed twelve Lacks of Beetle. The names of the Subahs or Vice-royalties were Allaha-bad, Agra, Owd, Ajimcer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Dehly, Kabul, Lahore, Moulân, and Malva. When Akbar conquered Berar, Kandesh, and Akmednagur, they were formed into three Subahs, increasing the number to fifteen 5.

I shall give a succinct description of the most remarkable countries, as also of their several princes, together with the periods in which they lived.

---

\* Akbar descended in a direct line from Timur Lung (known in Europe by the name of Tamerlane) who conquered Hindostan in the year of our Lord 1398.—Akbar began his reign An. Dom. 1556; so that this arrangement was made in the year 1596 of the Christian æra.

5 Subah is frequently, but improperly, used for Subahdar by European authors: Subah is properly the Vice-royalty, and Subahdar the Viceroy.

T H E  
S U B A H O F B E N G A L.

**S**INCE I propose to begin my description of these possessions from Bengal, which is the lowest extremity of Hindostan, and to carry it to Zebulistan, I hope that while I am writing, not only Turân and Erân, but also other countries, may be added to the account.

After having described the country which lies to the East, I shall proceed to the North, from thence descend to the South, and conclude with the Western divisions.

The Subah of BENGAL is situated in the second climate<sup>6</sup>. From Chittagong to Gurry is four hundred Kroh difference of longitude; and from the northern

---

<sup>6</sup> The ancient geographers divided the globe into seven Climates only, as our author will hereafter explain, in the place where he gives tables of the particular situation of all the countries known to the Asiatics.



range of mountains to the southern extremity of the Sircar Mâdârun comprehends two hundred Kroh of latitude. And when Orissâ was added to Bengal, the additional length was computed to be forty-three Kroh, and the breadth twenty Kroh 7.

Betwixt the eastern sea and the northern range of mountains bordering upon Bahar lies a tract of country called Bhâtý <sup>8</sup> [بھاتھي] whither Esau Afghan carried his conquest, and caused the Kotbah <sup>9</sup> to be read, and Coin to be struck in the name of his present majesty. Nothing remarkable is related of this country, excepting that the mangoe trees, which produce very delicious fruit, are not so high as the ordinary stature of a man.

---

<sup>7</sup> The Kroh (more commonly known by the Hindostany name Cose) is different in the several provinces. At the end of the account of the Subahs there is a particular description of the several kinds of Krohs, with the method of measuring peculiar to each province. For the present it will be sufficiently exact, if we reckon two English miles to the Kroh or Cose.

<sup>8</sup> This description seems to include Boutan, Lassa, and the northern parts of China; but I cannot get information of any country that is now called Bhâtý.

<sup>9</sup> The Prayer for the King.

Bordering upon Bhâtý is a very extensive country subject to the Chief of Tiprah [تپره]: him they style Yeyah Mânick; and whoever are possessed of Rajahships bear the title of Mânick at the end of their names; and all the nobility are called Nârâin. Their military force consists of a thousand elephants and two hundred thousand infantry, but they have few or no cavalry <sup>10</sup>.

To the northward of Tiprah is the province of Coch <sup>11</sup>,

---

<sup>10</sup> Tavernier met with some Tiprah merchants in his travels through India, from whom he received the following relation:

“ The merchants travelled all three through the kingdom of Arakan, which lies to the South and West of Tiprah, having some part of Pegu upon the Winter West. They told me also, that it was about fourteen days journey to cross this country, from whence there is no certain conjecture of its extent to be made by reason of the inequality of the stages.” Vide Translation of Tavernier’s Travels in India, Part II. d. page 186, printed in London, A. D. 1684.

<sup>11</sup> This province, if its situation is rightly described, must now be part of Assam, and Tavernier accordingly calls Kaumroop a city of Assam; but as our author wrote some time before Tavernier travelled into India, it is not improbable that, when the Ayin Akbary was composed, Coch might be an independent sovereignty.

[کوچ] the chief of which commands a thousand horse and one hundred thousand foot: Kaumroop (which is also called Kaumvrou) and Kaumnâh make a part of his dominions. The inhabitants of Kaumvrou are said to be extremely handsome; and they are reported to be very skilful in magic. Many incredible stories are told of the natural productions of this place, such as flowers that retain their colour and smell many months after being gathered; trees that being cut send forth streams of delicious liquor, and others having branches with fruit without the appearance of any trunk to support them.

The dominions of the rajah of Ashâm [آشام] join to Kaumvrou: he is a very powerful prince, lives in vast state, and when he dies his nearest relations, both male and female, are voluntarily buried alive with his corpse <sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> In Tavernier's time this ceremony was said to be observed in Arakan. Very little was known of Ashâm till the reign of Aurungzebe, when it was conquered by one of his generals, Emir Jemla: a very circumstantial account of the expedition, with a particular description of the country of Ashâm, is given by that intelligent traveller in the 2d Part of Travels in India, page 187, London Edit.

Adjoining to Afhâm is Tibbut [تبت] bordering upon Khata [خِطَا] through which is the road to Mâhâ Cheen<sup>13</sup>, [مہا چین] generally called Mâ Cheen. The capital city of Khata is Cawn Bâleeg<sup>14</sup> [خان بالغ] forty days jour-

<sup>13</sup> Mâhâ, in the Shanfrit language, signifies the greater.

<sup>14</sup> In the Aijaibul Buldân it is written خان بلیق Khân Bâleek, where it is also described as the capital city of Khata, and and the high road to Cheen or China. This author says, that the whole of the road from Khân Bâleek to Cheen, which is reckoned to be forty days journey, is paved with stone, and planted with trees whose shade affords great refreshment to travellers, and that no person of whatever degree is permitted to destroy a single leaf. He describes the artificial channel as thirty Guz (i. e. sixty English feet) in breadth, and says that it is cut through the middle of the town. Those who want to see a very particular and curious description of this city, will find it in Dr. Campbell's Collection of Voyages in the manner of Harris, Vol. I. page 606, taken from Marco Polo's Travels. It is generally imagined, says Dr. Campbell in his Note on the above-mentioned page, that Khân Bâleek is the city of Peking, the present metropolis of China. Cathay (which Abul Fazel means by Khata) was formerly thought to be a distinct kingdom from China, and it is probable that it comprized Chinese Tartary and the northern provinces of the Chinese empire.

ney from the sea, to which there is a large artificial canal lined with stone. Alexander <sup>15</sup> is reported to have left India from this quarter <sup>16</sup>; and it is said, that through this artificial channel you may reach the sea in four days and four nights.

To the South-east of Bengal is a large country called Arkhung [ارخنگ] to which the Bunder <sup>17</sup> of Chittagong properly belongs: here are plenty of elephants, but great scarcity of horses, also camels and asses are very high priced: neither cows nor buffaloes are found in this country; but there are animals of a middle species between these, whose milk the people drink; they are pied and of various colours. Their religion has no kind of agreement either with the Mahomedan or Hindoo: twin brothers and sisters may intermarry, and only mother and

---

<sup>15</sup> Secunder Roomee.

<sup>16</sup> The Asiatic historians all assert that Alexander carried his conquest to the borders of China. In the following article is an account of female soldiers, for which probably there may be as much foundation as for the history of the Amazons.

<sup>17</sup> Port.

son are prohibited from it : they pay implicit obedience to the will of their priests. The women are the soldiers of this country, to whom the men are subservient. The complexion of these people is dark, and the men are beardless.

Near to this tribe is Peigoo [پیکو] which former writers called Cheen, accounting that to be the capital city of Pegu<sup>18</sup>. Their military force consists of elephants and infantry ; some of their elephants are white. Close to this country are some mines of metals and precious stones, which are the subject of continual contention betwixt the chiefs of Pegu, Arakan, Típrah, and the Mugs.

Bungálah [بنگالہ] originally was called Bung ; it derived the additional ál from that being the name given to little gardens which the ancient Rajahs caused to be raised in all the low lands at the foot of the mountains : their

---

<sup>18</sup> “ Most people (says Tavernier) have been of opinion till  
 “ now that the kingdom of Pegu lies upon the frontiers of China ;  
 “ and I thought so myself, till the merchants of Tiprah unde-  
 “ ceived me.” Tavernier’s India Travels, Part II. page 186.

breadth was usually twenty cubits, and height ten cubits <sup>19</sup>.

The air of Bengal is very temperate: the rains begin in the month of April and continue for six months, falling most frequent and heaviest in the latter months; when the low lands are sometimes intirely overflowed, excepting the little mounds of earth described above. For a long time past the air of Bengal had been unhealthy at the leaving off of the rains, afflicting both man and cattle; but under the auspices of his present Majesty the calamity has ceased <sup>20</sup>.

---

<sup>19</sup> The name of this country, according to the Persian orthography, is more commonly written بنگال Bungâlâ than Bungalah; but in Bengal character it is written Bangâlâ.

<sup>20</sup> In the beginning of April (and sometimes earlier in the southern parts of Bengal) there are frequent storms of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain from the north-west quarter: these squalls moderate the heat very much, and they continue till the setting-in of the periodical rains, which generally commence in the beginning of June, and by which the country is in many parts overflowed. If the rains break up early in September, the weather is intensely hot, and the inhabitants are very sickly.

The

The finest river in this Subah is called Gung [گنگ] (Ganges) the source of which has never been traced. The Hindoo priests say that it flows from the hair of the giant Sermchâh in the northern mountains, from whence it runs through the Subahs of Dehly, Agra, and Bahar into Bengal. Near the town of Cauzyhuttâh in the Sircar of Barbuckabad, it sends a branch to the East called Pudhâtty, which empties itself into the sea at Chittagong. The main river in its course to the southward forms three streams, the Suroostee, the Jown, and the Gung, called in the Hindoo language Terbeenec: the Gung, after being divided into a thousand channels, joins the sea at Sâtâ-gong; and the Suroostee and Jown discharge themselves in like manner. The Hindoos have a very high veneration for the water of the Gung, but some particular parts of it are esteemed more holy than others: the great people have this water brought them from vast distances, it being esteemed necessary in the performance of some religious ceremonies. The water of the Gung has been celebrated in all ages, not only for its sanctity, but also on account of its sweetness, lightness, and wholesomeness, and for that it does not become putrid, though kept a whole year.

There



There is another very large river called Berhumputter [برهم پتر] which runs from Khata to Coch, and from thence to Bazouhâ, where it joins the sea <sup>21</sup>.

On one side of the main ocean is the salt river of Buf-forah (besides the sea already mentioned) and there is another sea that joins the river at Egypt, from whence it runs past Persia to Ethiopia, where there are a million of inhabitants: this last is called the sea of Aîmân, and also the sea of Persia. The inhabitants of Ethiopia cultivate rice in great abundance, of which they have a variety of species: this soil is so fertile, that every single grain will yield a measure of fifteen Seer <sup>22</sup>. Their harvests seldom fail; and the same ground will produce three crops in a year: vegetation is here so extremely quick, that as fast as the water rises the plants of rice grow above it, so

---

<sup>21</sup> The word translated Sea is in the original Salt River, and is here applied to the bay of Bengal.

<sup>22</sup> Seeboo, which is the word used in the original for this measure, is an earthen water pot, generally containing fifteen Seer or quarts; for a Seer is equal to two pounds avoirdupois, and a pint of common water weighs a pound.

that the ear is never immerfed ; men of experience affirm that a fingle ftalk will grow fixty cubits in one night <sup>23</sup>.

The fubjects pay their revenue regularly every eight months, at the places appointed for the receipt of it, in money, it not being customary with them to pay any part in kind. They have fuch plenty of grain as to be hardly at the trouble of meafuring it. The king rules with fuch moderation, that the demands of government are invariably the fame. Their food for the moft part is fifh, rice, barley, and wheat ; and thofe who live differently fuffer from indigeftion. Both men and women in general go quite naked, and none cover more than the loins : the women are the labourers of the country. The habitations of the common people are little huts made of reeds ; but there are fome houfes, that, although built

---

<sup>23</sup> Sixty cubits is fo very incredible a length, that I am inclined to think this muft be an error of the tranfcriber, and that it was originally written only fix cubits, which I have heard pofitively afferted by the people of Dacca not to be more than the growth in a fingle day of a particular fpecies of rice produced in that province.

only of the same materials, will cost five thousand rupees, and sometimes more, and they are of a very long duration. They travel chiefly by water, especially in the rainy seasons: they construct boats for war, burthen, and travelling. So skilful are these people in the art of besieging, that they will easily take a fort almost as soon as they invest it.

The inhabitants of Sookhâfun [سُكْهَاسُن] are very fond of salt; but as the country does not produce this article, they are obliged to fetch it from vast distances. Neither diamonds, cornelians, nor agates are found here. Their fruits and flowers are fine and in plenty: the beetle-nut stains the lips of those who eat it quite red <sup>24</sup>.

---

\*4 What place is meant by Sookâfun I cannot conjecture; however the transcribers have not made any mistake in the word, for the author, after writing it at length, not only gives its radical letters, but also particularizes the diacritical marks of each.

I have omitted two or three sentences in this digression, which are quite unintelligible in three copies; I have consulted several persons who are perfectly acquainted with the language, and they could make nothing of them.

As it may not be displeasing to the Naturalist to see a passage which I have not inserted in the text on account of its being rather indecent, I shall here subjoin it both in the original language and in Latin.

خواجه سرا ازین دیار بر آید و آن سه کونه بود صند لی  
باد امی کافوری نخست را هر سه عضو از بیخ بزنند و  
اطلسی نیز کوبند دوبین را قدری آلت فعلی باشد  
سیومین آنکه خستین اورا هنگام خوردی بهالش نابود  
سازند یا بر آرند چنان بگردانند جز آدمی هر جانداریکه  
خقی کنند از آن سرکشی فرونشینند و مردم زادرا بر افزاید

Tria inde genera eunuchorum veniunt, quos Sundâlos, Budâmos et Câfooros nuncupant: Priores, partibus genitalibus radicaliter exsectis, Atleesês etiam nominant. Budâmis pars solum Penis relinquitur. Câfooros adhuc teneræ ætatis Testes vel compressi conficiuntur vel exsecantur: tamen notatum est, castrationem, quæ veneris desiderium cæteris omnibus animalibus tollit, hominibus solis excitare.

Jemutabad

Jennutabad [جنت آباد] is a very ancient city ; it was once the capital of Bengal : formerly it was called Lucknowtee, and sometimes Gowr, which latter was the title of the ancient kings of Bengal ; the name it now bears was given by the present emperor. Here is a fine fort, to the eastward of which is a large wild, called Chutteahputtea, intersected with small rivers, and if the dams break during the heavy periodical rains, the whole country is laid under water. To the northward of the fort is a large building, a kroh in length, a work of great antiquity <sup>25</sup>, where there is a reservoir of water, called Paâzbarie, which is of a very noxious property : it was usual, when a criminal was capitally condemned, to confine him in this building, where, being allowed no other drink than this water, he expired in a very short time ; but his present majesty has ordered this punishment to be discontinued.

---

<sup>25</sup> There are still very considerable remains of this stupendous edifice about nine miles distant from Maldah, but quite overgrown with wood, and inhabited only by wild beasts.

Mahmood-

Mahmoodabad [محمودآباد]. The fort is furrounded by a marsh. When Sheer Khân <sup>26</sup> conquered this country, some of the Rajah's elephants fled into the Jungles, where they have increased to great numbers. This Sircar produces long pepper.

In the Sircar of Khalifutabad [خلیفةآباد] are large forests which abound with elephants.

Sircar Booklâ [بکلا] is upon the banks of the sea, and the fort is situated amongst trees. On the first day of the moon the water begins to rise, and continues increasing till the fourteenth, from which time to the end of the month it decreases gradually every day <sup>27</sup>.

In the twenty-eighth year of the present reign, one afternoon at three o'clock there was a terrible inundation,

---

<sup>26</sup> Sheer Khân is more frequently called Sheer Shâh: the conquest here spoken of was in the 949th year of the Hegira or A. D. 1542. Vide Dow's History, Vol. II. p. 157.

<sup>27</sup> The author undoubtedly speaks here of the ebbing and flowing of the tide, and refers particularly to the difference between spring and neap tides; with the phenomena whereof he appears to have been very imperfectly acquainted.

which drowned the whole Sircar: the Rajah was at an entertainment, from whence he embarked in a boat; his son Parmanund Roy, with many people, climbed to the top of a pagoda, and the merchants betook themselves to their ships. It blew an hurricane, with thunder and lightening, for five hours and a half, during which time the sea was greatly agitated: the houses and boats were swallowed up, nothing remaining but the pagoda and the merchants ships. Near two hundred thousand living creatures perished in this calamity.

Sircar Ghorâ Ghaut [ کھوراکھات ] produces raw silk, gunneys, and plenty of Tanian horses <sup>28</sup>. Here are abundance of fruits in high perfection; amongst the rest is one called the Lutken, in shape resembling a nutmeg, but to the taste is somewhat like the pomegranate; it contains three seeds <sup>29</sup>.

<sup>28</sup> A small but hardy breed of horses, still well known in Bengal by the same denomination.

<sup>29</sup> This fruit is very common in many parts of Bengal, but does not grow near Calcutta: it is in flavour very similar, but inferior to a fruit well known to those who have been in the Indian islands by the name of Mangosteen or Mangostan, and said by Dr. Hawkesworth to be the *Garcinea Mangostana* of Linnæus.

Sircar Barbuckabad [باریک آباد] famous for a fine cloth called Gungâjil, and great abundance of oranges.

Sircar Bâzouhâ [بازوها]: the forests of this Sircar supply timbers fit for building boats and for the beams of houses; and here is an iron mine.

Sircar Sunargong [سنارکاو]: in this Sircar is fabricated a very beautiful cloth called Câflâs. Near the banks of the river is a large reservoir of water, which gives a peculiar whiteness to the cloths that are washed in it.

Sircar Silhet [سلهت] is very mountainous: it furnishes many eunuch slaves for the Serais (or seraglios). Here grows a delicious fruit called Scunterá, in colour like an orange, but of an oblong form. China root is produced here in great plenty, which was but lately discovered by some learned travellers <sup>30</sup>. In these mountains is abundance of Sandal wood: they fell the trees in the rains, and leave them exposed to the weather all that season, after which they reject all those that are any wise rotten. The Bunraje is a bird with a black body, red eyes, a long tail, and wings beautifully variegated, mea-

---

<sup>30</sup> There is no China root brought from the province at present.  
furing



firing a cubit when extended; they are easily tamed, and will imitate the voice of any animal. The Sheergunge is another bird, which differs in nothing from the former, but the colour of its legs and bill, which are red: they both eat flesh and prey upon small birds.

Châtgong [چاتگاؤ] is a large city, situated amongst trees, upon the banks of the sea, and is a great emporium, being the resort of merchants of all nations.

Shereifabad [شریف آباد] produces very beautiful white bullocks of a great size, which will carry a burden of fifteen maunds; like camels they bend their knees to be loaded. It is also noted for large goats and fighting cocks.

Sâtgong [ساتگاؤ]: there are two Bunders, half a kroh distant from each other; one called Sâtgong, and the other Houghly, long established: at both these places the Europeans have hoisted their flags <sup>31</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> M. Cæsar Frederick a Venetian, who was in India in the year 1566 (in the reign of Akbar) gives a very particular account of his voyage to Sâtâgong, with a description of the city, in the following words:

Mādārun [مدارن]; in this Sircar, at a place called Hurpah, is a diamond mine, where are found chiefly small stones.

---

“ I departed from Orisa to Bengal to the harbour Piqueno,  
 “ which is distant from Orisa towards the East a hundred and se-  
 “ ventie miles. They goe as it were rowing alongst the coast fiftie  
 “ and foure miles, and then we enter into the river Ganges; from  
 “ the mouth of this river to a citie called Satagan, where the mer-  
 “ chants gather themselves together with their trade, are a hun-  
 “ dred miles, which they rowe in eighteen howres with the increase  
 “ of the water; in which river it floweth and ebbeth as it doth in  
 “ the Thamis, and when the ebbing water is come, they are not  
 “ able to row against it by reason of the swiftnes of the water; yet  
 “ their barks be light and armed with oares, like to foisties, yet they  
 “ cannot prevail against the streame, but for refuge must make  
 “ them fast to the banke of the river until the next flowing water;  
 “ and they call their barks Bazaras and Patuas; they rowe as well  
 “ as a galliot, or as well as ever I have seen any. A good tide’s  
 “ rowing before you come to Satagan you shall have a place  
 “ which is called Buttor, and from thence upwards the ships doe  
 “ not goe, because that upwards the river is very shallowe and little  
 “ water. Every yeere at Buttor they make and unmake a village,  
 “ with houses and shoppes made of strawe, and with all things

Orisah [اوريسه] was formerly an independent country : the climate is very healthy ; it consists of five Sir-

---

“ necessarie to their uses ; and this village standeth so long as the  
 “ ships ride there, and till they depart from the Indies, and when  
 “ they are departed every man goeth to his plot of houses, and  
 “ there setteth fire on them, which thing made me to marvaile : for  
 “ as I passed up to Satagan, I saw this village standing with a great  
 “ number of people, with an infinite number of ships and baza-  
 “ ras ; at my return, coming downe with my captaine of the last  
 “ ship, for whom I tarried, I was all amazed to see such a place  
 “ so soone rased and burnt, and nothing left but the signe of the  
 “ burnt houses. The small ships go to Satagan, and there they  
 “ lade.

“ Of the City of SATAGAN.

“ In the port of Satagan every yeere lade thirtie or five-and-  
 “ thirtie ships, great and small, with rice, cloth of bombast of di-  
 “ verse sorts, lacca, great abundance of sugar, mirabolans dried  
 “ and preserved, long pepper, oyle of zerkelime, and many other  
 “ sortes of merchandise. The citie of Satagan is a reasonable,  
 “ faire citie for a citie of the Moores, abounding with all things,  
 “ and was governed by the king of Patane, and is now subject to  
 “ the Great Mogol. I was in this kingdom four months, whereas  
 “ many merchants did buy or freight boates for their benefites,  
 “ and with these barkes they goe up and down the river of Ganges

“ to

cars, viz. Jelafore, Behdaruck, Cuttack, Cullingdunpaut, and Raje Mahinder : these five Sircars are now added to Bengal <sup>32</sup>.

---

“ to faires, buying their commoditie with a great advantage, because that every day in the weeke they have a faire, now in one place and now in another; and I also hired a barke, and went up and down the river and did my businefs.” Hakluyt’s Coll. of Voyages, Vol. II. p. 230, printed in Lond. A. D. 1598.

This city, so considerable two hundred years ago, is now only a small village, the name whereof is hardly known to the English inhabitants of Calcutta, though it is not much more than twenty miles distant from them.

<sup>32</sup> The reader will not perhaps be displeased to compare the account in the text with that of a cotemporary writer, the before-mentioned Cæsar Frederick.

#### Of the Kingdom of ORISA and the River GANGES.

“ Orisa was a faire kingdome and trustie, through the which a man might have gone with golde in his hande without any danger at all as long as the lawfull king reigned, which was a gentile, who continued in the citie called Satacha, which was within the land six days journey. This king loved strangers marveilous well, especially merchants which had traffique in and out of his kingdom, in such wise that he would take no custome of them,  
“ neither

Orisa contains one hundred and twenty-nine Puckah forts, subject to the command of Gujeputty.

The rains continue here for eight months : three months in the year are cold, and only one month is very hot.

---

“ neither any other grievous thing; onely the ships that came thither payde a small thing according to her portage: and every yeere in the port of Orisa were laden five-and-twentie or thirtie ships, great and small, with ryce and divers sortes of fine white bombaste clothe, oyle of zerzeline, which they make of a seed, and it is very good to eate and to fry fish withal, and great store of butter, lacca, long pepper, ginger, myrabolans dry and condite, great store of cloth of herbes, which is a kind of silke, which groweth amongst the woods without any labour of man, and when the bole thereof is grown round as bigge as an orange, then they take care onely to gether them. About sixteene yeeres past this king with his kingdome were destroyed by the king of Patane, which was also king of the greatest part of Bengala; and when he had got the kingdome, he set custome there, and twenty pro Cento, as merchants payde in his kingdome; but this tyrant enjoyed his kingdome but a small time, but was conquered by another tyrant, which was the Great Mogol, king of Agra, Delly, and all Cambaia, without any resistance.”

Hakluyt's Collection, Vol. II. p. 230.

Rice is cultivated here in great abundance.

The inhabitants being Hindoos live upon rice, fish, and vegetables : after boiling the rice they steep it in cold water, and eat it the second day.

The men are vastly effeminate, being very fond of ornaments and anointing their bodies with Sandal wood oil. The women cover only the lower parts of the body, and make themselves dresses of the leaves of trees : they live in huts built of the Palmira tree.

The language of the inhabitants of Orisa is so peculiar to themselves, as not to be understood in any other province.

The women may marry two or three times.

Ink and paper are seldom used here ; for the most part they write with an iron style upon the leaf of the Tâar tree, and they hold the pen with the fist clenched.

Here are manufactures of cloth.

Some elephants are found in this province.

The fruits and flowers of Orisa are very fine and in great plenty : the Nufreen is a flower delicately formed and of an exquisite smell ; the outer side of the leaves is white, and the inner is of a yellow colour. The Road-

H

suckasun

suckafun is a tree whose leaves are very odoriferous : the Kewrah grows here quite common ; and they have a great variety of the Beetle leaf.

The fine large white Conch shells are found here upon the shore.

They reckon all their accounts in Cowries ; four Cowries they call a Gundah ; five Gundahs one Boory ; four Boories are a Pun, and sixteen Pun one Khâvun (sometimes they reckon twenty Pun to the Khâvun) ; ten Khâvun are a Rupee <sup>33</sup>.

Cutack [كٹك]: at the capital bearing this name is a stone fort, situated between two branches of the river Mehanuddy, which the Hindoos hold in great veneration ; upon the banks of this river are many beautiful pleasure houses belonging to the great men of the country.

The country for five or six kroh round the fort is so low, that in the rainy season it is entirely under water.

There is a very fine palace built by Muckund Dow, consisting of nine distinct buildings ; one for the elephants, camels, and horses ; another for the artillery and military

<sup>33</sup> Now only four or five Khâvun can be had for a Rupee.

stores, where are also apartments for the several attendants; a third is the treasury; a fourth is appropriated for the several artificers; the kitchens make the fifth range; the sixth contains the Rajah's apartments, which are very extensive; the seventh is for the transaction of all public business; the eighth is where the women reside; and the ninth is the Rajah's sleeping apartment.

To the South of this palace is a very ancient pagoda, open towards the East.

In the town of Purfotim, on the banks of the sea, stands the pagoda of Jâgnaut <sup>34</sup>, near to which are the images of Khiffen, his brother, and their sister, made of Sandal wood, which are said to be four thousand years old.

It is related that Inder Dummun of Neelgurpleet, the Kisharah Rajah, sent a learned Bramin to pitch upon a proper spot for the foundation of a city: after a long search he arrived upon the banks of the sea, which he thought on many accounts preferable to any place he had yet seen.

<sup>34</sup> This word is properly Jagunnaut, which in the Sanscrit language signifies the Lord of the world.



Whilst he was debating with himself, whether to fix upon this spot, or to continue his journey in quest of a better, he saw a crow dive into the water, and after having washed its body it made obeisance to the sea: the Bramin was astonished at this sight, and as he understood the language of birds, he asked the crow the reason of this strange procedure; the crow answered, “ I was formerly of the  
 “ tribe of the wicked Dowtah <sup>35</sup>, and am come to pay  
 “ my obeisance to this image, who being a prophet, the  
 “ Creator of the world turns his countenance towards  
 “ this place; and whoever abides here, and applies his  
 “ mind to the worship of God, he shall prosper. It is  
 “ a long time that I have been in search of this place,  
 “ and at length my desire is accomplished; as your in-  
 “ tentions are good, behold and know the wonders of  
 “ this land.” The Bramin upon this revelation returned to the Rajah, and persuaded him to build a city and a place of worship upon the spot where the crow had appeared. The Rajah one night, after having distributed

---

<sup>35</sup> Genii.

justice, heard in a dream a voice saying to him, “ On a certain day cast thine eyes upon the sea shore, where there will arise out of the water a piece of wood fifty-two inches long, and one and a half cubit’s broad; take up that holy form, shut it up seven days in thine house, and in whatever shape it shall then appear, place it under an arch in the pagoda.” It happening just as he had dreamt, he called the image Jâgnaut, and having ornamented it with gold and precious stones, he placed it in the pagoda, where it is reported to have performed many miracles. Callâphar, when he conquered this country for Soliman Gourzany, threw the wooden image of Jâgnaut into a fire, which (by the interposition of evil spirits) having no effect upon it, he ordered it to be cast into the sea, from whence it was again recovered.

The Bramins wash these images six times every day, and dress them every time in fresh cloaths; as soon as they are dressed, fifty-six Bramins present them with various kinds of food, and serve them standing: the quantity of victuals offered to these idols is so very great as to feed twenty thousand persons.

Near to the pagoda of Jâgnaut is the Airâbah <sup>36</sup> (or Rut) with sixteen wheels, upon which these images are carried in procession at a certain time every year; and they think, that whoever assists in drawing it along obtains a remission of all his sins.

A little to the eastward of this pagoda is another building for religious worship, in the erecting of which was expended the whole revenue of Cutack for twelve years. No one can possibly behold this immense edifice without being struck with amazement. The wall which surrounds the whole is one hundred and fifty cubits high, and nineteen cubits thick <sup>37</sup>.

There are three entrances to it: at the eastern gate are two very fine figures of elephants, each with a man upon his trunk; to the West are two surprising figures of horsemen completely armed; and over the northern gate

---

<sup>36</sup> A kind of moveable house or temple.

<sup>37</sup> Abul Fazel must have been greatly misinformed regarding the dimensions of this wall, for it is not possible that so short a space of time as two hundred years could have effaced all vestiges of such a stupendous erection.

are carved two tigers killing two elephants. In the front of the building is a pillar of an octagonal form fifty covids high : when you enter this way you come into an extensive enclosure, where you see a large stone arch, upon which are carved the sun and the stars, and round them is a border, where are represented a great variety of human figures, expressing the different passions of the mind ; some kneeling, others prostrated with their faces upon the earth, and all kinds of beasts ; so well executed, that they seem to be alive. This is said to be a work of nine hundred and thirty years antiquity. The Kiffara Rajah Nursing Dow finished this building, thereby erecting for himself a lasting monument of fame.

There are twenty-eight small temples belonging to this pagoda, six before the gate, and twenty-two without the inclosure ; and they are all reported to have performed miracles.

Many pretend that at this place is the tomb of Mahmood, and to this day they relate many stories of his sayings and actions : he was revered both by Mahomedans and Hindoos on account of his wisdom and exemplary virtue ; when he died the Bramins wanted to carry his

body to be burned, and the Mahomedans insisted upon burying it; but when they lifted up the sheet from the bier, the corpse could not be found <sup>39</sup>.

The Subah of Bengal consists of twenty-four Sircars, and seven hundred and eighty-seven Mahls: the revenue is fifty-nine Crores, eighty-four Lacks, fifty-nine thousand and three hundred and nineteen Dâms <sup>40</sup>, or Rupees 1,49,61482 : 15 : 2 in money, and the Zemindars (who are mostly Koits) furnish also 23,330 cavalry, 801,150 infantry, 1170 elephants, 4260 cannon, and 4400 boats.

---

<sup>39</sup> Tavernier, in the 2d Part of his Travels in India, p. 173. (Lond. Translation) gives a long description of the temple of Jagunaut; he is mistaken in placing it near the banks of the Ganges; but upon the whole his account will be found to agree pretty nearly with that of Abul Fazel in the text, when we make allowance for the alterations that might have happened in the course of almost a century.

<sup>40</sup> Mr. Frazer, in the summary history of the Moghol Empire prefixed to his Life of Nader Shah, computes the yearly revenue of Bengal at fifty Crore of Dâms in the reign of Aurungzebe.

The

The following accounts are divided into two columns; the first containing the names of the Pergunnahs, and the other the revenue in Dâms <sup>41</sup>.

Sircar OUDENAH commonly called TANRAH.

	Dâms.	Dâms.
52 Mahls . . . . .	24079399 $\frac{1}{2}$	
viz.		
Ug Mahl . . . . .		1,33,017
Ahla		
Durfmârah } . . . . .		4,04,277 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ashrustall }		

<sup>41</sup> The total sums in these accounts do not always correspond exactly with the amount of the particular sums that form them: errors of this nature must naturally occur where books are not printed, but copied by careless transcribers, especially in a work written near two hundred years ago, and of which most probably no copy can be met with that was made within a century of that period. I compared my copy with two others, by which means I corrected some parts of it; not that it is of much consequence whether these accounts are very exact or not, since they are only meant to convey a general idea of the state of the collections at that time.

	Dâms.
Ibraheimpoor . . . . .	3,69,357
Owjeâl Ghatty . . . . .	2,31,357
Umgachy . . . . .	3,69,657 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mudkunkle . . . . .	6,66,200
Bhatall . . . . .	4,15,170
Bahadrepoor . . . . .	3,14,780
Bahurroy . . . . .	2,06,150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phoolwary . . . . .	1,93,025
Bahadre Shahy . . . . .	1,38,102
Taarah Havelly . . . . .	43,26,102
Tajepoor . . . . .	2,01,997
Talook Bermahgur . . . . .	11,925
Howly . . . . .	1,96,380
Chunacolly . . . . .	5,89,467
Chândpoor . . . . .	1,90,027
Naffeeby . . . . .	1,20,205
Chumucknudmah . . . . .	1,45,305
Hajepoor . . . . .	1,06,255
Hoffeinabad . . . . .	2,26,545
Khanpoor . . . . .	31,410
Dahdah . . . . .	2,50,597

Dāms.

Daveāpoor . . . . .	5,59,557
Dowd Shāhy . . . . .	2,82,810
Dergāchy . . . . .	2,25,745
Rampoor . . . . .	1,15,530
Rupāṣṣpoor . . . . .	1,38,122
Seroopṣing . . . . .	13,68,877
Sultanpoor Awjēāl . . . . .	4,56,394
Solimān Shāhy . . . . .	1,98,742
Solimānabad . . . . .	1,97,960
Solimānpoor . . . . .	1,87,097
Sumbālā . . . . .	1,74,550
Sheer Shāhy . . . . .	1,78,230
Shumsh Colly . . . . .	3,01,952
Sheerpoor . . . . .	1,63,097
Fewzepoor . . . . .	3,47,787 $\frac{1}{2}$
Knownverpertaub . . . . .	16,07,200
Gunghook . . . . .	15,89,332
Cattah-gurrah . . . . .	12,65,632
Kungrah . . . . .	8,94,027
Coffypoor . . . . .	3,50,760
Kuchlā . . . . .	36,240

Kafoordaūr



	Dāms.
Kafoordaûr . . . . .	1,440
Moolâser . . . . .	15,03,352
Mungulpoor . . . . .	2,26,770
Muzkooreen . . . . .	1,45,637
Nawargur . . . . .	8,25,985
Naffeebpoor . . . . .	37,750

## Sircar J E N N U T A B A D.

66 Mahls . . . . .	18846967
Jennutabad commonly called Gowr }	. . 78,69,292
Havaragur, including 14 pergunnahs, viz. }	. . 15,73,196
Ajore . . . . .	1,38,925
Bazjokgrâ . . . . .	1,92,508
Mayser . . . . .	1,29,300
Havelly Agra . . . . .	2,15,260
Dunpoor. . . . .	1,40,340
Dowma . . . . .	1,12,208
Seerhore . . . . .	70,000
Shaballa . . . . .	98,000

Shâlelîfary

	Dāms.
Shālelsāry . . . . .	8,000
Ghagteer . . . . .	50,200
Mudnowty . . . . .	1,51,890
Moodyhaut . . . . .	6,980
Huth . . . . .	2,42,710
Huftgujepoor . . . . .	27,511
Jowardursurg, }	
16 Mahls, }	29,344
viz. }	
Owjareekanah, }	
where they }	7,300
sell ginger }	
Bhāttā . . . . .	8,26,430
Bhālbāry . . . . .	91,560
Established Bazars . . .	37,600
Derferrug . . . . .	6,08,235
Râgâmāny . . . . .	1,200
Syer . . . . .	1,70,800
Sheerpoor }	
Kunguldar, }	2,000
2 Mahls }	

	Dâms.
Shahbazepoor within the city .	400
Ghââffpoor . . . . .	41,920
Kumalah . . . . .	1,63,077
Kutta Chappa . . . . .	12,000
Moodymahl . . . . .	13,000
Munvânmahl . . . . .	360
Hâfil Bazar (newly established)	11,760
Jawardykote, }	
7 Mahls, }	8,69,000
viz. }	
Bararyhajior . . . . .	6,98,600
Nâgore . . . . .	37,720
Dahykote . . . . .	3,16,240
Dulgong . . . . .	1,30,720
Shazadahpoor . . . . .	84,360
Mâlygong . . . . .	1,41,460
Moodypoor . . . . .	61,880
Jowarramooly, }	
7 Mahls }	7,49,795
Budmâly . . . . .	2,07,500
Ramoty . . . . .	1,94,767

Sebul-

## Dâms.

Sebulgurmâ . . . . .	1,03,000
Sungulgurra . . . . .	93,320
Sultânpoor . . . . .	29,210
Surgedewar . . . . .	14,447
Hy Nagur . . . . .	1,01,550
Jowar Sermâd, } 10 Mahls }	31,92,377
Akbarpoor . . . . .	97,360
Pardââr . . . . .	85,280
Kizerpoor . . . . .	3,06,100
Serfâbad . . . . .	5,53,080
Cutwally . . . . .	7,88,427
Geramâny . . . . .	30,34,380
Gurrahy . . . . .	2,00,000
Kumrahen . . . . .	1,06,480
Muffâddah and } Mancipoor, } 2 Mahls }	6,30,770
Dependent upon } Maldah, } 11 Mahls }	

\* Bar-

Dâms.

- \* Barbuckpoor 42
- \* Youfuf Bazar
- \* Havelly Maldah
- \* Deerpoor
- \* Sujapoor
- \* Sermadûlpoor
- \* Sungoodâmâ
- \* Salafery
- \* Shahhindoovy
- \* Futâhpoor
- \* Moizódeenpoor

In this Sircar there is a brick fort.

Sircar F U T A H A B A D.

* 31 Mahls	
Afraharah . . . . .	34,304
Phoolebafs . . . . .	3,84,452

---

42 Those marked with an Asterisk had no Sums affixed to them  
n any Copy that I have seen.

	Dâms.
Mâlore . . . . .	1,24,370
Bhâgulpoor . . . . .	6,115
Badhâdumâ . . . . .	1,442
Talehatty . . . . .	3,77,200
Chumlucky . . . . .	35,645
Hurha . . . . .	30,200
Havelly Futabad, } including the } city }	9,02,662
Hâfil Nimuck (Salt Duties)	2,77,758
Refoolpoor . . . . .	1,03,767
Sowndeep . . . . .	11,82,450
Serhargool . . . . .	7,88,430
Sereefany . . . . .	1,73,207
Serowcâ . . . . .	53,882
Sudhowah . . . . .	37,167
Servamil, commonly } called Jelabpoor }	2,57,230
Shahbazepoor . . . . .	7,32,172
Kurrugpoor . . . . .	1,18,135
Kuffudamâ . . . . .	1,02,405

	Dâms.
Koâfâ . . . . .	68,350
Mâgoregong . . . . .	3,157
Sindpoor . . . . .	55,312
Merunpoor . . . . .	22,172
Noitalafer . . . . .	1,23,365
Muzcooreen . . . . .	49,422
Najamutpoor . . . . .	20,960
Hazarchatty . . . . .	51,597
Yousufpoor . . . . .	2,58,125
Hazarutpoor . . . . .	11,640
Hafil Bazar . . . . .	11,467

The Zemindars of this Sircar are of three Casts: it furnishes 900 cavalry and 50,700 infantry.

#### Sircar MAHMOODABAD.

88 Mahls . . . . .	11610256
Adeena . . . . .	76,113
Anootumpoor . . . . .	43,365
Owjealpoor . . . . .	37,307

	Dâms.
Undercolly . . . . .	11,250
Umdah . . . . .	192
Bazoorâft . . . . .	6,92,507
Bazoochup . . . . .	2,71,240
Berâry . . . . .	6,04,122
Bâgfy . . . . .	25,247
Bereenjumlâh . . . . .	1,02,202
Bilcbareâ . . . . .	96,317
Bâtnaun . . . . .	85,447
Bânkâ . . . . .	41,317
Balewary . . . . .	29,395
Tadewall . . . . .	26,155
Pâtee Kâmârâ . . . . .	22,710
Bâbun Grahlâ . . . . .	14,695
Prawnpoor . . . . .	12,577
Pernapoor . . . . .	6,717
Putkabary . . . . .	3,567
Peepulburreâ . . . . .	2,045
Bagoteâ . . . . .	217
Baleguffy . . . . .	1,23,387
Târâkheena . . . . .	6,75,790

Taraowjeal.



	Dâms.
Taraowjeal . . . . .	3,91,365
Chandraya . . . . .	9,525
Charhooky . . . . .	11,505
Jugnautpoor . . . . .	762
Jedyburrea . . . . .	447
Jagâghatty . . . . .	92
Judecâ . . . . .	44,700
Chytun Bazoo . . . . .	9,52,950
Hoffien Owjeal . . . . .	3,45,135
Havelly . . . . .	91,575
Kaliffpoor . . . . .	56,805
Kizrakany . . . . .	1,092
Korumpoor . . . . .	265
Dukarsly . . . . .	51,740
Darelubpoor . . . . .	13,775
Dhooly . . . . .	13,665
Dewra . . . . .	107
Dungut Jelalpoor . . . . .	12,300
Doosheenca . . . . .	1,052
Dhumurlhaut . . . . .	42,505
Sudkeechalkota . . . . .	8,205

Scrootca

	Dâms.
Serootea . . . . .	6,530
Serfecreâ . . . . .	72,947
Sunkerdayh . . . . .	10,212
Selimpoor . . . . .	33,637
Gomâ commonly called Sultan } . . .	9,89,220
Owjeal }	
Serooppoor . . . . .	7,482
Satyburrea . . . . .	6,760
Satore . . . . .	2,90,772
Shahowjeal . . . . .	3,44,387
Sheerpoor Popry . . . . .	9,402
Sherpoor and Vafany . . . . .	2,792
Azmutpoor . . . . .	14,422
Ghaznypoor . . . . .	13,367
Docktpoor . . . . .	3,01,790
Futahpoor . . . . .	1,02,525
Kotubpoor . . . . .	23,352
Cawzypoor . . . . .	2,352
Kundala . . . . .	20,417
Khale Bherty . . . . .	19,940
N	Kundenscy

	Dâms.
Kundenfey . . . . .	8,487
Koliberreâ . . . . .	6,517
Gowra . . . . .	6,435
Kullanpoor . . . . .	26,232
Kully Mahl . . . . .	26,717
Lancan . . . . .	3,13,286
Lonegohall . . . . .	15,425
Mhemaun Shahy . . . . .	5,75,727
Mughea . . . . .	5,14,505
Mahmood Shahy . . . . .	2,26,552
Meerpoor . . . . .	2,307
Mhefirpoor . . . . .	42,652
Mudhoodma . . . . .	695
Maroop-deep . . . . .	2,302
Nuldy . . . . .	8,04,440
Nuffarut Shahy . . . . .	2,79,450
Neekurchal Kooteâ . . . . .	61,935
Neekur Banka . . . . .	33,182
Nafheepoor, } called also } . . . . .	91,080
Ochain }	

Humtunpoor

	Dâms.
Humtunpoor . . . . .	4,77,360
Huldâ . . . . .	1,22,566
Hâvallcolly . . . . .	67,217
Hettapawn . . . . .	3,665
Howeepoor <sup>43</sup> . . . . .	17,425

## Sircar K H A L I F U T A B A D.

35 Mahls . . . . .	5402140
Bahl with its } Kufsbahs }	4,75,102
Bhalgâ . . . . .	2,30,515
Polah . . . . .	1,04,205
Poonga . . . . .	81,807
Baghmârâ . . . . .	25,300
Phanda . . . . .	11,225
Bhadees . . . . .	9,527
Bhâlcânah . . . . .	6,660

---

<sup>43</sup> Mahmoodabad, now commonly called Mahomedabad, is situated in the district of Bhoosnah.

Poolnagur

	Dāms.
Poolnagur . . . . .	2,97,720
Tālook Cāfeenaut . . . . .	1,74,377
Tālook Serceſing . . . . .	23,727
Tālook Mháhaſe Mundul . . . . .	13,860
Tālook Sermoder Bhattacharije . . . . .	26,427
Tālook Beerceput Kubraje . . . . .	8,675
Jefore, com- monly called } Reſoolpoor }	17,23,850
Cherdella . . . . .	99,550
Chelrah . . . . .	20,920
Havelly Khalecfabad . . . . .	31,442
Khaliffpoor . . . . .	32,770
Dānewâ . . . . .	5,22,885
Ranuckdayâ . . . . .	1,29,910
Sahuffpoor . . . . .	2,60,340
Solimanabad . . . . .	1,68,504
Sahifs . . . . .	51,500
Sohbnaut . . . . .	51,662
Sallaſery . . . . .	11,482
Amadpoor . . . . .	97,110

Gowkrall

Dâms..

Gokwrall . . . . .	1,05,520
Talook . . . . .	}
Kuntkishen Permacrund . . . . .	
Moorâgatch . . . . .	1,26,360
Mullickpoor . . . . .	61,327
Mudbercâ . . . . .	45,007
Mangoreghaut . . . . .	18,842
Mehreefa . . . . .	11,170

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects: it  
furnishes 100 cavalry and  
15,150 infantry.

Sircar B O O K L A..

4 Mahls . . . . .	7131645
Ismaîlpoor, com- monly called } Booklâ	}
Seereerampoore . . . . .	2,52,000
Shâzadpoor . . . . .	9,77,245
Adulpoor . . . . .	15,53,440

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects; here  
is a brick fort; it fur-  
nishes 320 cavalry and  
15,000 infantry.

Sircar P O O R E N E A 44.

	Dâms.
9 Mahls . . . . .	6408793
Affoanjâ . . . . .	7,34,225
Jerampoor . . . . .	4,67,385
Havelly Poorenea . . . . .	26,86,995
Dulmallpoor . . . . .	6,71,530
Sultanpoor . . . . .	5,02,206
Serrypoor . . . . .	3,90,200
Syer Hafil Feclawn-hurreâ . . . . .	85,000
Ghaary . . . . .	5,90,100
Gurware . . . . .	2,80,592

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects: it fur-  
nishes 100 cavalry and 5000  
infantry.

## Sircar T A J E P O O R.

	Dâms.
29 Mahls . . . 6483857	
Pungut . . . . .	33,07,685
Budokhur . . . . .	2,38,855
Phooly . . . . .	60,860
Bundole . . . . .	1,90,830
Bolerâ . . . . .	23,192
Bhooserâ . . . . .	1,18,295
Bergong . . . . .	9,330
Bungong . . . . .	1,11,990
Bâfygong . . . . .	1,04,492
Bâhâdrepoor . . . . .	96,012
Bâhanagur . . . . .	91,330
Bâroolgâ . . . . .	71,564
Talldewar . . . . .	2,18,540
Châpertall . . . . .	2,43,250
Havelly Tâjepoor } with the city }	8,86,255
Delâvêrpoor . . . . .	9,44,055
Dhahut . . . . .	1,24,596
Sahacera . . . . .	3,72,760



Dâms.

Sujapoor . . . . .	2,44,507
Shahpoor . . . . .	1,26,235
Gowrapoor . . . . .	4,06,000
Gopaulnagur . . . . .	2,58,742
Gogera . . . . .	2,33,160
Mhafoor . . . . .	1,47,392
Neelnagur . . . . .	1,94,475
Necloon . . . . .	2,67,312
Youfufpoor . . . . .	1,47,502
Zeekaut . . . . .	1,40,240
Kuffargong . . . . .	78,487

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects : it  
furnishes 100 cavalry and  
5000 infantry.

### Sircar G H O R A G H A U T.

84 Mahls ! . . . . .	8383072
Owhvah . . . . .	51,292
Umreher . . . . .	75,002
Undelgong . . . . .	1,54,537

Nowreân

	Dâms.
Nowrcân . . . . .	31,022
Allgong . . . . .	1,71,695
Inuthberâ . . . . .	25,326
Akemabad . . . . .	18,517
Ancelâgâchy . . . . .	92,000
Unvermullick . . . . .	8,020
Allhaut . . . . .	7,508
Alhadâdpoor . . . . .	2,192
Bazoo and Zâfer Shahy, } 2 Mahls }	7,35,335
Bazoofolad Shahy . . . . .	7,11,412
Tahk-dewar . . . . .	1,02,440
Phoolwary . . . . .	6,580
Barbuckpoor . . . . .	84,905
Bâmunpoor . . . . .	49,070
Bulldah Naffêrutabad . . . . .	3,36,445
Berfillâ . . . . .	2,33,680
Berryfatuck balla . . . . .	1,46,767
Berryghora ghaut . . . . .	1,65,887
Bazeedpoor . . . . .	1,44,287
P	Puttaldeeh

	Dâms.
Puttaldeeh . . . . .	4,10,365
Mâlkâ . . . . .	30,335
Bhooly . . . . .	12,040
Majeputtary . . . . .	7,900
Bunwarkâcher . . . . .	4,400
Bhaleghatty . . . . .	3,345
Bazar Chitaghaut . . . . .	80,307
Balâfêbary . . . . .	7,000
Bânje Matka . . . . .	5,340
Tooltýghaut . . . . .	1,64,340
Huffein Talook . . . . .	35,410
Ballnaut Talook . . . . .	22,362
Talook Scewan . . . . .	15,490
Talook Lafflaw (or Kefflay) . . . . .	15,267
Tahchul . . . . .	8,292
Talook Ahmed Khan . . . . .	2,38,475
Humla . . . . .	6,580
Khyerabady . . . . .	5,610
Kafsary . . . . .	2,700
Rokunpoor . . . . .	10,950
Sultanpoor . . . . .	1,08,377

Shuckhifhal...

## Dâms.

Seekhshaher . . . . .	93,071
Sanypoor . . . . .	49,570
Serhuttâ . . . . .	3,44,497
Subadee . . . . .	2,06,224
Seelpoor . . . . .	1,28,775
Sereâcendy . . . . .	24,622
Sawghaut . . . . .	16,412
Seerpoor Cootymary . . . .	15,675
Futahpoor . . . . .	3,53,353
Kutteary . . . . .	13,44,280
Gayâpoor . . . . .	1,07,205
Kâbulpoor . . . . .	58,465
Saukinâlâ Gunge . . . . .	98,465
Gundeândy . . . . .	81,565
Gocul . . . . .	56,865
Tarycooty, }	
2 Mahls }	48,807
Khuloy . . . . .	2,65,322
Baryguhry . . . . .	1,25,797
Gory Bazar, com- }	
monly call'd }	1,15,380
Khorepoory }	

	Dâms.
Gobindpoorakind . . . . .	40,675
Gautnaul . . . . .	24,847
Kanickfugher . . . . .	28,065
Ghautnagur . . . . .	27,925
Kowahgachy . . . . .	25,600
Kalybary . . . . .	24,847
Gowrah az' Syer Zacoot, } Charity land }	18,000
Gowgrun . . . . .	13,120
Kalul . . . . .	11,690
Gurra . . . . .	10,980
Gocunpara . . . . .	9,850
Shumihpoor . . . . .	1,24,055
Mahobutpoor . . . . .	46,512
Musjed Huffein Shahy . . . . .	28,945
Mullier . . . . .	24,800
Musjed Underkhany . . . . .	3,447
Nundhra . . . . .	61,050
Nopara . . . . .	19,202
Nahjumematore . . . . .	49,010
Vagurhâzar . . . . .	31,346

	Dâms.
Wechy . . . . .	16,830
Wareeb . . . . .	4,230

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects : it  
furnishes 900 cavalry, 50  
elephants, and 32,600 in-  
fantry.

### Sircar P I N J E R A H.

\* 21 Mahls

Unpul (or Apole) . . . . .	1,50,725
Ambary . . . . .	36,525
Ungocha . . . . .	1,01,822
Bâreekpoor . . . . .	6,35,690
Bejanagur . . . . .	7,19,107
Bazeedpoor . . . . .	2,55,445
Behernagur . . . . .	1,19,720
Gheerbary . . . . .	84,277
Bunokhur (or Barokhur) . .	55,205
Takaffiy . . . . .	3,74,490
Jaloon . . . . .	80,442

Q

Pinjerah

	Dâms.
Pinjerah Havelly . . . . .	93,967
Digha . . . . .	1,49,337
Dewra . . . . .	1,07,727
Sidderbary . . . . .	2,76,045
Suckcunta (or Suckutta) . .	2,51,410
Sultanpoor . . . . .	2,03,292
Safsbeer . . . . .	1,05,180
Solimanabad . . . . .	42,522
Ghayta . . . . .	7,77,255
Kabrabary . . . . .	2,13,382

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects: it fur-  
nishes 50 cavalry and 7000  
infantry.

#### Sircar BARBUCKABAD.

38 Mahls . . . . .	17671532
Omrole . . . . .	5,60,382
The City of Barbuckabad . .	3,15,340
Baffdole . . . . .	1,90,885
Polahhar . . . . .	1,36,712

Bufftole

	Dâms.
Bufftole . . . . .	6,32,367
Burburrea . . . . .	64,635
Bungong . . . . .	3,19,000
Maltapoor . . . . .	1,79,840
Jayrea Bazoo . . . . .	7,55,522
Jowra . . . . .	1,59,832
Jaffrud and Chowga, } 2 Mahls }	4,89,640
Haynafoo . . . . .	16,29,175
Havelly Seekthaher . . . .	3,50,395
Dhermar . . . . .	80,910
Chand ley . . . . .	85,787
Dâowdpoor . . . . .	3,89,985
Sunkadole, com- monly called } Nezampoor }	3,27,342
Shekarpoor . . . . .	28,640
Sheerpoor and Bherampoor, } 2 Mahls }	3,91,625



## Dâms.

Tahyrpoor . . . . .	5,05,325
Cauzyhutta . . . . .	6,20,477
Kurdah . . . . .	13,90,572
Goozerhaut . . . . .	12,96,240
Ghafs . . . . .	8,81,081
Kucktull (a well- known Gunge) } . . .	6,94,355
Gobindpoor . . . . .	4,10,535
Kallygy ghotá . . . . .	3,41,057
Khural . . . . .	2,10,132
Godanagur . . . . .	1,29,550
Kullygy . . . . .	1,96,932
Luckherpoor . . . . .	2,55,090
Málchypoor . . . . .	9,25,680
Muffdah . . . . .	6,89,412
Munlâmy . . . . .	5,94,792
Mahmoodpoor . . . . .	1,24,532
Vizierpoor . . . . .	1,69,190

## Sircar B A Z O U H A.

	Dâms.		
32 Mahls . . . . .	395,168 7 1		
Alahit Shahy . . . . .	7,60,667		
Budyar	}	. . . . .	78,740
Nuffarut Shahy			
Mheroth			
Kharana			
Keranah and Serallee			
Pertaub Bazoo . . . . .	18,81,265		
Bheforerea Bazoo . . . . .	28,20,740		
Mhaval Bazoo . . . . .	19,35,265		
Daggurea Bazoo . . . . .	17,15,170		
Huffein Shahy . . . . .	18,23,540		
Vufghama Bâzoo . . . . .	19,45,610		
Dufka Bâzoo . . . . .	1,91,022		
Selim pertaub Bâzoo	}	. . . . .	46,25,475
Sultan beraut Bâzoo			
Chaund pertaub Bâzoo			
Sownakhâtee Bâzoo . . . . .	19,10,440		

R

Sownâ

	Dāms.
Sownā Bāzoo . . . . .	14,84,320
Silbaris . . . . .	4,84,320
Syer Jelkur . . . . .	2,61,280
Shah Jemāl Bāzoo . . . . .	4,65,120
Togârâ owjeâl Bāzoo . . . . .	6,53,047
Kuttermul Bāzoo . . . . .	28,01,310
Kutta Bāzoo . . . . .	1,23,720
Mhemann Shahy,	} . . . . 22,07,715
commonly called	
Sheerpoor Morejah	
Senghoudumun,	} . . . . 18,67,715
Meer Huffcin,	
Nuffârut Shahy,	
Sergh, and Nuffârut	
Owjeâl . . . . .	
Mabaric Owjeâl . . . . .	4,68,760
Hurnâl Bāzoo . . . . .	3,44,140
Yousuf Shahy . . . . .	16,70,900

## Sircar S U N A R G O N G.

	Dâms.
52 Mahls . . . 10331333	
Ootarfahoor . . . . .	3,88,442
Runchâp . . . . .	53,090
Ootroufinaunpoor . . . . .	24,880
Bickrampoor . . . . .	33,35,052
Bhelwajower . . . . .	13,31,480
Bulda khal . . . . .	6,94,090
Bewalca . . . . .	2,37,320
Perchundy . . . . .	1,20,100
Mâtgârâ . . . . .	4,080
Pelasikattee, &c. . . . .	43,205
Berdeya . . . . .	36,319
Phoolree . . . . .	19,000
Malhattâ . . . . .	7,367
Towrá . . . . .	1,04,902
Tâjepoor . . . . .	60,000
Nerkee . . . . .	18,270
Jowgedayâ . . . . .	5,12,070
Jowar bunder . . . . .	72,632
1	Chokendee

	Dāms.
Chokendee . . . . .	17,327
Chundtāher . . . . .	30,322
Chaundpoor . . . . .	12,000
Havelly Sunargong, } with the city        }	4,59,532
Kyzerpoor . . . . .	40,308
Dowhar . . . . .	4,58,524
Mandera . . . . .	4,21,380
Decan Shahpoor . . . . .	2,39,910
Delewarpoor, } Hail Zecoot,        } Charity land    }	1,27,207
Decan Oosmānpoor . . . . .	8,740
Roypoor . . . . .	4,535
Seghurgong . . . . .	3,48,365
Suckeree . . . . .	1,84,780
Selimpoor . . . . .	91,090
Salyferree with } Syer Jekur       }	40,735
Sookwa . . . . .	3,03,000
Sukchadeeh . . . . .	28,000

Seepur

	Dâms.
Seepur Chaul . . . . .	13,000
Shumspoor . . . . .	22,000
Kurrapoor . . . . .	2,93,402
Gurdee . . . . .	89,590
Kâtickpoor . . . . .	80,000
Khândee . . . . .	40,140
Golherce . . . . .	34,160
Dunnykhatee . . . . .	20,000
Mherkole . . . . .	10,39,470
Mazumpoor . . . . .	2,36,330
Mhâr . . . . .	60,300
Menawerpoor . . . . .	53,301
Maheechaul . . . . .	25,000
Narainpoor,	
Syer Zacoot, }	
Charity land }	9,43,360
Nulwakote . . . . .	16,080
Humtabad . . . . .	2,81,280
Hautghatty . . . . .	10,285

## Sircar S I L H E T.

Dâms.

8 Mahls . . .	6681620	
Pertaubgur, .	}	
called also Pu-		
• nickhundum		3,72,000
Meon Gunge . . . . .		1,67,280
Bahoowa bayahoo . . . . .		2,09,480
The Zemindars of this Sircar are of various Sects : it furnishes 1,100 cavalry, 190 elephants and 42,920 infantry.		
Chytâr . . . . .		2,72,200
Havelly Silhet . . . . .		10,39,717
Serkundul . . . . .		3,92,470
Lavud . . . . .		2,46,202
Hernagur . . . . .		10,02,852

Sircar

## Sircar CHATGONG.

	Dâms.
7 Mahls . . . 11424310	
Châtgong . . . . .	6,60,402
Malgong . . . . .	5,06,000
Dowgong . . . . .	7,75,540
Solimanpoo, com- monly called Shaikpoor }	. . . 15,72,400
Syeraz Nimuckfâr (Duties from Salt works) }	. . . 7,37,520
Saywa . . . . .	4,79,520
Nowâpârâ . . . . .	7,03,600

## Sircar SHEREEFABAD.

26 Mahls . . . 822420750	
Burdwan . . . . .	18,76,142
Bherore . . . . .	17,36,795
Bareek Seel . . . . .	11,40,695

Blhergo-



## Dâms.

Bhergobedah and Akbar Shahy, commonly call- ed Sandul	}	. . . 1,27,60,175
Magha . . . . .		5,09,840
Bhatfela . . . . .		3,07,340
Bazor Ibraheempoor . . . . .		11,740
Jaygee . . . . .		9,37,705
Kote makund . . . . .		2,311
Dhanyean . . . . .		1,58,850
Soliman Shahy . . . . .		7,21,635
Soneya . . . . .		92,370
Havelly Sheerpoor Attayec . . . . .		20,16,068
Afmut Shahy . . . . .		1,66,00,045
Futah Sing . . . . .		20,96,460
Huffein Owjeal . . . . .		3,93,345
Gourgong . . . . .		2,48,260
Kerutpoor . . . . .		2,25,775
Khund . . . . .		1,96,380
Kunga . . . . .		1,84,308
Goadla . . . . .		63,125

Dâms.

Mhalund . . . . .	17,31,890
Manoher Shahy . . . . .	17,09,920
Mazuffier Shahy . . . . .	15,52,175
Niftuck . . . . .	7,82,517
Nittura . . . . .	2,03,560

## Sircar S O L I M A N A B A D.

31 Mahls . . . . .	17629364
Inderayin . . . . .	95,22,120
Ifmailpoor . . . . .	1,84,540
Unlecâ . . . . .	1,24,577
Owla . . . . .	89,277
Buffundhurree . . . . .	22,66,280
Bohut . . . . .	19,68,990
Punrewah . . . . .	18,23,292
Pajenor . . . . .	6,01,495
Maleebungâ . . . . .	4,17,185
Chootypoor . . . . .	5,54,950
Chowmha . . . . .	4,05,901
Jaypoor . . . . .	44,201

T

Huffeinpoor

	Dâms.
Huffeinpoor . . . . .	3,92,090
Dharfay . . . . .	95,250
Rayfah . . . . .	68,257
Havelly Solimanabad . . .	20,51,090
Sautfungâ . . . . .	7,57,911
Sahuffpoor . . . . .	3,14,842
Sunghowly . . . . .	7,20,747
Sultanpoor . . . . .	44,572
Omeerpoor . . . . .	2,23,320
Alumpoor . . . . .	38,280
Kâbazepoor . . . . .	7,47,200
Gobinda . . . . .	3,57,392
Muzcooreen . . . . .	2,32,067
Mahomedpoor . . . . .	48,515
Moolgur . . . . .	7,92,107
Negcen . . . . .	91,09,910
Nayerâ . . . . .	8,72,345
Niffituck . . . . .	51,765
Naypaw . . . . .	77,017

## Sircar S A T G O N G.

Dâms.

53 Mahls . . .	610724620	
Benwâ Cutwally	}	. . . . 15,41,770
and		
Ferafutghur		
Udgera . . . . .		7,26,360
Unwerpoor . . . . .		2,46,950
Erfaud, Towalee, and Sâtgong		2,34,890
Akbarpoor . . . . .		1,15,502
Boodun . . . . .		9,56,457
Sewan and Selimpoor . . .		9,92,505
Bowra . . . . .		6,52,470
Bermaheera and Manickhattee		3,83,803
Neelgong . . . . .		2,30,602
Malinda . . . . .		1,25,250
Magwan and Dingabaree . .		1,00,000
Buleya . . . . .		94,725
Belga . . . . .		38,245
Bermudhattee . . . . .		25,027
Toreterrea . . . . .		36,604
Havelly Shaher . . . . .		5,02,330

	Dâms.
Huffeinpoor . . . . .	3,24,322
Hajeepoor	}
Bareckpoor . . . . .	
Dhaleapoor . . . . .	78,815
Ranyhaut . . . . .	13,58,815
Sâdkhaty . . . . .	13,58,510
Sakota . . . . .	2,04,072
Serunrajepoor . . . . .	1,25,792
Syer collected in the Bunder upon Goods and Bills of Ex- change	}
Saghaut and Kuttfaul,	}
2 Mahls . . . . .	
Futahpoor,	}
Dumkeema, and	
Bareckpoor,	
3 Mahls . . . . .	
Calcutta Dum-	}
kooma and	
Bareckpoor,	
3 Mahls . . . . .	

1,42,592

78,815

13,58,815

13,58,510

2,04,072

1,25,792

12,00,000

45,757

80,702

9,36,215

Gharuz

## Dâms.

Gharuz . . . . .	3,65,275
Kundalayer . . . . .	2,42,160
Gillarawa . . . . .	1,97,522
Muckowra . . . . .	8,01,302
Maytaree . . . . .	3,07,845
Maydneemull . . . . .	1,86,242
Mazufferpoor . . . . .	1,08,332
Moonlagacha . . . . .	98,565
Maheylhattee . . . . .	49,930
Nudda and Satunpoor . . . . .	15,08,620
Hellgee . . . . .	90,042
Hatty kundah . . . . .	55,710
Hayagur . . . . .	7,81,362

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects: it  
furnishes 50 cavalry and  
6000 infantry.

## Sircar M A D A R U N.

	Dāms.
16 Mahls . . . . .	9403400
Unhattee . . . . .	1,22,355
Balgurree . . . . .	9,37,077
Beer bhoom . . . . .	5,41,245
Bhewal bhoom . . . . .	4,95,220
Chitwa . . . . .	8,06,542
Chunpanugree . . . . .	4,12,250
Havelly Madarun . . . . .	17,87,077
Saon bhoom . . . . .	6,15,705
Sheergur, com- monly called } Sugher bhoim }	. . . . . 2,74,461
Shahpoor . . . . .	6,34,460
Kut . . . . .	46,447
Mundul ghaut . . . . .	9,06,775
Munkore . . . . .	40,25,608
Meena baug . . . . .	2,89,322
Huffolce . . . . .	2,63,207
Summer fanhufts . . . . .	9,15,237

Sircar

Sircar J E L A S U R,  
 belonging to Orifah.

Dān.

28 Mahls . . . 50052758

Malunda, commonly	}	. . . 42,11,430
called Hufthoor		
(here are five very		
strong forts)		

Bilelee (or Necllee) . . . 10,11,430

Pālee Shāhy . . . 9,63,430

Tālkhohee . . . 7,56,220

Perbudah (has three forts) . . . 6,40,000

Bhogueroy (here is a	}	. . . 4,97,140
very strong fort)		

Buckdee (ditto) . . . 3,94,280

Bazar . . . 1,25,720

Bhamun Bhoom . . . 1,14,200

Naleyah to Kufsbah	}	. . . 1,20,07,110
Jelafur (here is a		
brick fort)		

Tunboluck (here is a	}	. . . 25,71,430
stone fort)		

Tercole



## Dâms.-

Tercole (here is a fort in the wilds)	}	. . .	7,27,570
Marah, commonly called Dadwrefoor Bhoom	}	. . .	13,42,860
Rhumna (here are five forts)			50,62,360
Rain (on the borders of Orifah; here are three forts)	}	. .	21,82,860
Roypoor (is a large city, where there is a very strong fort)	}	. . .	9,86,970
Sunbuck (here is a very strong fort in the wilds)	}	. . .	12,57,140
Secaree (or Sayaree)		. . .	1,08,570
Kâlee Jewrâ		. . .	8,93,160
Kurrugfore (here is a very strong fort in the hills amongst the wilds)	}	. . .	5,28,570

	Dāms.
Kidarkund (here are three forts)	4,68,570
Geeroy . . . . .	2,85,720
Kucknapoor . . . . .	85,720
Kerowhee . . . . .	68,570
Mahcheeta . . . . .	93,18,310
Midnapoor is a large city, (where there are two forts, one old and the other new)	2,12,930
Mâhâkaun ghaut, com- monly called Kotubpoor (here is a very strong stone fort)	2,40,000
Narainpoor, commonly called Khundhar (here is a very strong fort upon a hill)	21,82,860

The Zemindars of this Sircar  
are of various Sects: it  
furnishes 3,470 cavalry,  
2 elephants, and 43,810  
infantry.

Sircar B U D A R U C K,  
 belonging to Orifah.

Dâms.

7 Mahls . . .	18087770	
Berwa (here are two very strong forts) }	. . .	32,40,770
Jewkecharce . . . . .		57,140
Havelly Budaruck (here is a fort) }	. . .	95,42,760
Shunpo (here are two very strong forts) }	. . .	3,54,840
Ghimaun (here is a stone fort of great strength) }	. . .	15,15,840
Gurfow . . . . .		85,720
Muzcooreen (here are three forts)		7,31,430

The Zemindars of this Sircar are of various Casts :  
 it furnishes 3800 infantry.

Sircar C U T A C K,  
belonging to Orifah.

Dâms.

21 Mahls . . . . .	91432730
All . . . . .	64,29,130
Ufgah . . . . .	31,86,680
Utgeerah (here is a fort of great strength) }	. . . 11,74,680
Poorub dig (here are four forts) }	. . . 2,28,81,580
Pachim dig . . . . .	66,62,490
Bhaze . . . . .	51,29,330
Bafy and Borepâr . . . . .	27,46,350
Berrung (here are nine forts amongst the hills and the wilds) }	. . . 21,33,943
Bhage nagur . . . . .	8,60,390
Perfotim . . . . .	7,66,206
Johin kote (here are four very strong forts) }	. . . 6,91,530

Bunkode

	Dâms.
Bunkode . . . . .	20,98,970
Hubush, commonly called Hajeepoor (here are two strong forts)	} . . . 20,79,780
Decandig (here are four forts)	2,20,65,770
Serân . . . . .	29,78,030
Sheergur . . . . .	14,08,580
Kotedaee . . . . .	47,08,980
The City of Cutack Benaris (has a stone fort of great strength, in which are buildings)	} . . . 26,05,600
Kuttara (here is a very strong fort)	} . . . 11,20,230
Manick daytun . . . . .	6,00,000

Sircar KULLUNG DUNDPAUT,  
belonging to Orifah.

27 Mahls . . 9560000

Sircar

## Sircar R A J E M A H I N D A H.

16 Mahls . . . 5000000

The Zemindars of these Sircars

are of various Casts : they

furnish 1,920 cavalry, and

107,160 infantry.

This Settlement of the Revenue was made by Tudemull Ahbais, Vizier, whose name it still bears in Bengal ; where it is also called the Tumar Jumma or Gross Amount, and sometimes the Aful Jumma or Original Amount.

In Page 3, *for* Zebulistan, *read* Zâbulistan [زبلستان]

Note Zâbulistan is one of the kingdoms of Tartary.

The kingdom of Turân [تروان] (mentioned in the same page) is what the Greeks called Sogdiana.

Erân [یران] is the empire which we call Persia.

In Page 12 insert,

مِصْر	فارس	حَبْشَة
Mesr	Fârus	Hubshah
Egypt	Persia	Ethiopia.

The following is a Specimen of

**AN ASIATIC VOCABULARY,**

**INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION,**

**COMPILED BY**

**FRANCIS GLADWIN,**

**In the Service of the Honorable the East-India Company at Bengal.**



This Vocabulary will be printed in Three Volumes Quarto.

The First Part, containing ARABICK, PERSICK, HINDOSTANY or MOORS, with some prefixed Grammatical Remarks, to be comprized in Two Volumes, will be delivered neatly bound at FOUR GUINEAS the Set, some time during the Course of the Year 1778.

As the Contents of the Second Part must be engraven on Plates, no exact period can be fixed for its publication, but it is expected to be completed in the Year 1779.

The Languages are arranged in such order as to show how the ARABICK is incorporated with the PERSICK, and to exhibit how the PERSICK is used in the HINDOSTANY or MOORS; as well as to discover some traces of the SHANSCRIT Language, both in the last-named Tongue and also in that of Bengal.

The whole to be printed in the Characters proper to each Language, except the Moors; which, being of most general Use, will be added in Roman Characters, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the Persian.



Those Gentlemen who are inclined to become Purchasers of this Vocabulary are requested to send their Names and Address to the Printer and Publishers of the present Publication as early as possible, with an Advance of Two GUINEAS for the First Part, for which a proper Receipt will be given.

✿ Only a few Copies more will be printed than those that are subscribed for.

# T A N Y or M O O R S.

To ab	لاج دينا	Lajé daná. Shermindah kurná.
To ab		Kumee kurná.
Water		Kumee.
Abden	پرو	Peeroo. Pâie sheckum.
To ab	كهنا نا	Gheenáná. Káráháyeut kurná.
Abhor	كهين	Gheen. Karahayeut.
Ability	سك	Suck. Secka. Koodrut.
To be	سكنا	Seckná. Muckdoor honá.
Ablut	نهان	Nâhân. Ghoful.
Abode	جكه رهنكا	Jagah rahnee ká. Thiakânâh. Macân. Muskun.
To be		Dure kurná.
Abolit		Rud. Dure.
Aborti	بيچا كچا كر	Buchá kuchá geerná. Pate geerná. Vuzai humul.
Above	اوپر	Oupur. Balley.
To ab		Bohut honá.
To ab	تهورا كرنا	Thoorá kurná. Chootá kurná. Mucktuffir kurná.
Abridg	تهورا	Thoorá. Chootá. Mucktuffir.
Absent		Ghiur hâzuree.
Absent		Ghiur hâzur.
To be		Mojood niheen honá.
Absolt		Ulbuttá.
To ab		Perhazee kurná.
Abster		Perhazegar.
Abstain		Perhaze.

# DOSTANY or MOORS.

باریک  
باریک

Bâreekbeen. Duckkâk.

Bâreekbeenee. Duckkeek.

بافاداه  
بافاداه

Bafiadah. Aibus.

Bafiadah. Aibus.

Zeâdtee. Biffereee.

بھٹ Bohut. Zeâdah. Biffêâh.

کالی دینا Gâlee danâ. Dushnâm danâ.

کالی Gâlee. Fahush. Dushnâm.

منترا Munterâ. Arâb.

مانلینا Mânlanâ. Kabool kurnâ.

پزیری

Pezeeri. Kabool.

اتفاق Ittafâk. Sunjowg.

Ittafâkeyah.

اچانک

Achanuck. Naghânee. Ittafâkun.

ھیراھی کرنا Humrahee kurnâ. Sath jânâ.

سنگھاتھی Sunghâtee. Unbaze.

لکھا Lekhá. Shomar. Hafsâb.

Jumâ kurnâ.

Jumâ.

دھسا

Dhasâ. Phukaree. Thomut.

دھسا دینا Dhasâ danâ. Thomut danâ.

دھسا دینی والا Dhasâ danee wâla. Thomut dahindah.

Istaamâl kurnâ.

Mâmool.

	Sanskrit	Bengaly	Nagry
to. Aash	सलङ्काकर्तव्य विषयोक्तकर्तव्य	সম্পদকর্তব্য-লাজহেলা	
to. Aude	सत्याकर्तव्य क्षप्रकर्तव्य	সত্যকর্তব্য-কামীপ্রয়না	
to. Audent	सत्या क्षप्र	সত্য-কামী	
to. Aduer	तात्रीहृद	কামীবন্দন-সিঁইল	পেড়
to. Ather	ঘনাকর্তব্য	ঘনকর্তব্য-ঘনীভাবনা	
to. Ather	ঘন	ঘন-ঘনী	
to. Ability	शक्ति इक्ता	শক্তি-শক্তি-সফা সফ	
to. Able	समर्थस्वात शक्तिगोठ	সমর্থ-সমর্থ	
to. Althen	सुवगाहन	সুখ-নাথ	নতান
to. Ather	निवास् निवासस्थान	নিবাস-নীতি	নীতি
to. Alolish	खंडितं स्रक्कर्तव्य	খান্ডিত-স্রাক	স্রাক
to. Alotion	तमानं खंडि हरी	তমান-খান্ডি	খান্ডি
to. Alotion	गर्भपात गर्भसराव	গর্ভপাত-গর্ভসরাব	পেট-মিনা
to. Ather	उद्य उपाद्य	উদ্য-উপদ্য	উপদ্য
to. Abound	वदवाकरता समूहकर्तव्य	বদবাকর্তব্য-সমূহকর্তব্য	বদবাকর্তব্য



	Shanferit.	Bengaly.	Nagry.
To. Knowledge	अल्पाकर्तव्या	অল্পাধিকার	छोटासमान
Abridgement	अल्पा	অল্প	छोटा छोटा
Assume	अविधमानोभूता	অবিধিত	गानहाजनी
Assent	अविधमानो	অস	गोनहाजनी
To be known	अविधमानोनेपतव्या	অস	गोनहाजनी
Absolutely	अवश्यं	অবশ্য	आजवता
To be known	पथ्यकारं त्यागकर्तव्यः	অপেক্ষা	पनेहेजमान
Assurance	पथ्यकारी त्यागी	অপেক্ষা	पनेहेजमान
Assurance	पथ्य	অপেক্ষা	पनेहेज
Assurance	सह्यदर्शी अरुदर्शी	অস	जानीप्रवीन
Assurance	अनुदष्ट सह्य	অস	जानीप्रवीनी
Assured	वृथा मृथा	অর্থ	वाफासदा
Assuredly	अनर्थक	অর্থ	वेफासदा
Assurance	असंभ	অস	जीआदनी
Assurance	वक्तव्य	অস	जीआद वक्त



	Sanskrit.	Bengaly.	Nagry.
<i>To abuse</i> <i>To reproach rudely</i>	शुश्रीलीदानं	शमन दुरो	गावीदेना
<i>To abuse</i> <i>rude reproach</i>	शुश्रीली	शमनि	गात्की
<i>Accuse</i>	खर व्यंजन दल	खर	मंतना
<i>To accept</i> <i>To receive kindly</i>	स्वीकर्तव्यं	लोभ	मानलेना
<i>Acceptance</i> <i>Accepting with approbation</i>	स्वीकार	लो	प्रबुल
<i>Accident</i> <i>Chance</i>	संज्ञोग घटना	अप्रज्ञ	मंज्ञोग
<i>Accidental</i>	संज्ञगं	अप्रज्ञ	मंज्ञगं
<i>Accidentally</i>	अकस्मान् दटा	अप्रज्ञ	अप्रानप्र
<i>To accompany</i>	सगः कर्तव्यः	अप्रज्ञा प्रगण	सायजाना
<i>Accompany</i>	द्वौ अपकारनौ	अप्रज्ञा	संघाती
<i>Accompt</i>	संख्या गननं	अप्रज्ञा	जेप्पा
<i>Accumulate</i>	संचयकर्तव्यः	अप्रज्ञा	जमाप्रना
<i>Accumulation</i>	संचय एकत्र	अप्रज्ञा	जमा
<i>Accusation</i>	अपवादः जनतम्यः	अप्रज्ञा	देसा
<i>To abuse</i>	अपवादोदयः	अप्रज्ञा	देसादेना





	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Nagari.
• Transfer	अपवाददाता	अपवाददाता	अपवाददाता
• Testimony	अपसनीयः	अपसनीयः	अपसनीयः
• Testimony	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण
• Test	व्याख्या वेदना	व्याख्या वेदना	व्याख्या वेदना
• To. Test	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः
• Acid	अम्लः	अम्लः	अम्लः
• Acidity	अम्लता	अम्लता	अम्लता
• Acquaintance	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो
• Acquaintance	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः
• To. Acquaint	प्राप्तं	प्राप्तं	प्राप्तं
• Acquaintance	प्राप्तिः	प्राप्तिः	प्राप्तिः
• To. Acquaint	बंधमोहं त्यागं	बंधमोहं त्यागं	बंधमोहं त्यागं
• Acquaintance	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः
• To. Acquaint	करणं कर्त्र्यं	करणं कर्त्र्यं	करणं कर्त्र्यं
• Acquaintance	कार्यं	कार्यं	कार्यं

















